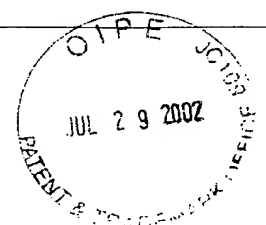


The diagram illustrates the system architecture for the Collection Meter. It features a central DSP Controller (27) connected to several key components:

- Audio Interface Circuits (32):** This block contains:
  - Voltage Controlled Oscillator (38):** Connected to the Mixer (34).
  - Frequency Synthesizer (39):** Connected to the Mixer (34) and the Audio Comparator (37).
  - Mixer (34):** Receives input from the Voltage Controlled Oscillator (38) and the Frequency Synthesizer (39). Its output goes to the RF Amplifier (33).
  - RF Amplifier (33):** Receives input from the Mixer (34) and the Low-Pass Filter (36). Its output goes to the Low-Pass Filter (36).
  - Low-Pass Filter (36):** Receives input from the RF Amplifier (33) and the Audio Comparator (37). Its output goes to the Audio Comparator (37).
  - FM Demodulator (35):** Receives input from the Frequency Synthesizer (39) and the Audio Comparator (37). Its output goes to the Audio Comparator (37).
  - Audio Comparator (37):** Receives input from the Frequency Synthesizer (39), the Low-Pass Filter (36), and the FM Demodulator (35). Its output goes to the DSP Controller (27).
- Display Interface Circuits (22):** Connected to the DSP Controller (27) via a bus labeled 20. It also receives input from 24.
- CODEC (29):** Connected to the DSP Controller (27) and the Real Time Clock (30).
- Flash Memory (28):** Connected to the CODEC (29).
- Power Supply and Voltage Supervisor (31):** Connected to the DSP Controller (27) and the Real Time Clock (30).
- Real Time Clock (30):** Connected to the CODEC (29) and the Power Supply and Voltage Supervisor (31).
- Communications Module (MODEM) (26):** Connected to the DSP Controller (27) and the Real Time Clock (30). It is labeled with a handwritten 'X' and '26'.

The system is connected to the **To Customer Telephone Line** via the Communications Module (MODEM) (26).



# FIG. 4

